

THEATRES.



Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The following are the proposed sailings of this Company's steamers:

THAMES
Capt. J. Messervy
to sail on
May 28th
for Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Oporto and Southampton.

To be followed by:
CLYDE
Capt. F. W. Powles
to sail on
June 11th
for Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, St. Vincent, Oporto and Southampton.

The Company's new steamer
LA PLATA
Will sail from the Madero Port on or about 11th June for Brazilian Ports, Southampton and Antwerp.
For further particulars apply to
HENRY L. GREEN
Reconquista 412
Agents in Rosario
BARNETT & Co.
778 417 12

"PRINCE" LINE
Regular Lines of Steamers to and from the Brazil, New York, London, Antwerp and the Mediterranean.
SAILINGS OF STEAMERS.

"GEORGIAN PRINCE" 8th June
For Brazil and New York.
MEXICAN PRINCE 10th June
For London.
For further particulars apply to
JAMES KNOTT
Buenos Aires Reconquista 86; Rosario Bajada 157; Montevideo Cerrito 52.

HOLLAND LINE

Regular Sailings
Between the River Plate and Liverpool, London, Dunkirk, Antwerp, etc.

MICHIGAN May 15th
To land in Buenos Aires docks
For Liverpool direct
DARWIN Bull May 25th
For Dunkirk
KELVINGROVE Ryder May 25th
To land in Buenos Aires docks
For freights etc., apply to
ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.
465-CANGALLO-465
Buenos Aires
1485 m31 x p

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE

Departures from BUENOS AIRES, RIO JANEIRO AND NEW YORK.

LIVERPOOL
DRUMELZIER Nicholson May 25
Loading in Dock.

DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP
BELLACIO Blacklock May 25
Loading in Bahia Blanca

ANTWERP
Burgess May 30
Loading in Dock

QUEENSLAND Spry June 5
Loading in River Plate

SANTOS AND NEW YORK
MASKELYNE Russell June 10
Loading in Dock

LIVERPOOL
NEWTON Kelly June 10
Loading in Dock

Charge and passengers for New York will connect with the New York steamer from Rio.
These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates.
For freight etc apply to
V. S. BOADLE & Co. Agents
Calle 25 de Mayo 142.

Cory Brothers & Co. Ltd.

CULLERY PROPRIETORS
Cardiff, 113 Fenchurch Avenue, London E. C.

Sole shippers of Cory's Marthyr, smokeless Steam Coal. Depots in all the principal ports of the world.

DEPOT IN BUENOS AIRES
Calle Pedro Mendoza 1933
alongside the Riachuelo, also

Depot at Grand Dock LA PLATA.

A large stock of the above celebrated Welsh Steam Coal always on hand for supplying steamers at shortest notice, and with the best possible despatch. Railways, Factories, etc., also supplied.

Steamers to Rio de Janeiro to sail only with Cory Bros & Co. Ltd. are free of entry and wharf dues.

For further particulars as to prices etc apply to the Agents in Buenos Aires.

G. DE BOISDUVAL
130 Calle 25 de Mayo

LA VELOCE

Italian Line of rapid Mail Steamers to and from the Plate

REGULAR SAILINGS
From Genoa, 22, and 28 of each month, from E. Aires, 4, 8, and 22 of each month. From optional 18 a 12 of each month. Railway journey from Genoa to London 29 hours.

Drifts on all the towns of Italy. Through passages issued from B. Aires to London, Paris, Hamburg, Vienna and all the principal towns in Italy and France.

AGENTS:
P. Christophersen-Buenos Aires, Cuyo 24E.
P. Christophersen-Ensenada (La Plata), Calle Gran Dock.
Christophersen Huos-Montevideo, Piedras 122.
Christophersen Hnos-Bosario, San Lorenzo 363.
Chodowiecki & Wiedner-Valparaiso Blanco 423.

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This Company's steamers are appointed to sail as under:-
FROM MONTEVIDEO

For Europe
LIGURIA May 22nd
Capt. A. J. Cooper
For Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Corunna, La Pallice, (La Rochelle), and Liverpool.

For the West Coast
GALICIA May 30th
Capt. H. Collins
For Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

The s.s. Orellana does not carry 2nd class passengers. Passengers are booked through to Paris, Spanish ports, New York, Canada, Australia, Panama, and all West Coast ports.

Free Table Wine is supplied to Passengers in all classes. In the event of detention at Montevideo, through "force majeure," the Company will defray the Ordinary Hotel expenses of Buenos Aires passengers, during such detention.

Agents:-
WILSON, SONS & CO., LIMITED.
RECONQUISTA 365 Buenos Aires

N. | Z.
S. | C.
NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO. LIMITED.

WILSON, SONS & Co. Ltd.
STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF COAL DEPOTS AT

Buenos Aires, La Plata, Montevideo

SANTOS BAHIA
SAO PAULO PERNAMBUCO
RIO JANEIRO ST. VINCENT C.V.
Also branch Establishments at Cardiff and Barry.

HEAD OFFICE
7 Drapers' Gardens, London, E.C.

Stock of only the VERY BEST descriptions of South Wales steam coal. TUG BOATS AT ALL THE PORTS and every facility for giving quick despatch to steamers.

The steamers of this Line are illuminated by Electric Light, and carry First, Second and Third Class passengers.

For passages, fares, etc. apply to the Agents
Wilson Sons & Co., Lim.
Reconquista 365, Buenos Aires

25 de Mayo 214, Montevideo
1483 m31 xp

NELSON LINE.

The following steamers will sail on or about the undermentioned dates

For LIVERPOOL
Highland Lassie
Capt. King
June 5th

For London
Cornwall
Capt. Free
May 24th

Elstree Grange
Capt. Taylor
May 31st

Highland Chief
Capt. Greig
June 20th

Highland Mary
Capt. Fraser
July 3rd

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For freight on passages apply to the Agents:

MOULDER BROTHERS & Co.
337-Cuyo-337
Montevideo: F. L. Humphreys & Co. Rosario: San Lorenzo 289
and at Ensenada, La Plata.

W. SAMSON & Co.
FERRO CARRIL DEL SUD

TRENES ADICIONALES URBANOS
Se avisa al Publico que todos los dias habiles desde el Lunes 17 de corriente se correran los siguientes trenes adicionales:

P. Constitucion..... 6.40 12.15
B. al Norte..... 12.20
Lomas..... 12.28
Banfield..... 12.38
Lomas..... 6.58 12.37
Temperley..... 7.02 12.40
Adrogué..... 7.07 12.44
Buenos..... 7.12 12.49

El tren que sale actualmente de P. Constitucion a las 4.30 p.m. para Buenos, guiará hasta San Vicente, observando el siguiente horario:

Buenos..... P.M.
Buenos..... 5.07
Glew..... 5.17
San Vicente..... 5.29
P. Constitucion, Mayo 10 de 1897.

F. W. BARROW
Gerente.

732 14 23

SALE
TO
LIQUIDATE

Solid bedroom and dining room furniture for sale also pieces of library and drawing room furniture.

Apply to Carlos Martini Furniture dealer, Snipecha 208. 829 17 24

STEAM COAL
HOUSE AND NUT COAL FOUNDRY COAL
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
On Board & on Shore

ALFREDO BOYD & CO.
300-PIEDAD-300
Telephones: Union 8, Co-op. 849

GRAND BAZAAR
IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXTENSION FUND OF

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
TO BE HELD AT

THE HALLS OF THE CHURCH
352 CALLE PERU.
On Wednesday and Thursday
June 9th and 10th

There will be a splendid display of new and varied fancy goods, and the Executive Committee trust they may have the patronage of the English-speaking public.

ARTURO EBORALL
REMATADOR PUBLICO
LAS FLORES

Capones para exportacion en venta en la Estacion Rosas, deposito permanente. Coballos de tiro yuntas y potros mestizos, los interesados pueden ir y volver en el dia.

416 m31 xp

J. R. RAMSAY y Cia
Sucesores of
Vinda de Diego T. Ramsay,

Wool, Produce, Cereals and Live Stock Brokers and Consignees.
576-Calle Piedras-576
BUENOS AIRES.

416 m31 xp

Paraguayan Rings

PARAGUAYAN LACES
582-CUYO-582

Almost corner of Florida, look out for the steel watch over the door.

The large and most varied assortment of genuine Paraguayan Rings and handcut Laces in South America will be found here.

Jewellery Shop
Reduction in Prices
Grand Stock of English Jewellery
Jewellery executed in any design.
PEDRO CONTRATTI, Proprietor.
English Spoken

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
Florida Water

the most exquisite and refreshing perfume for the

HANDKERCHIEF, BATH AND DRESSING TABLE.
Refuse all Substitutes
820 30 xp

THE PIERCE ARTESIAN WELL DRILLING Co.

Offers for sale full supplies of Artesian Well drilling machinery.

Engines, complete sets of drilling tools for 8, 6 and 4 inch holes, bits of extra quality of steel; a large assortment of fishing tools of all sizes, collar-sockets, pin-sockets, slip-sockets, spuds, combination-sockets, reamers, horse-shoes, rope-knives and spears, full set of rig-irons for 8,000 foot walking beam drilling machine, extra-heavy steel drive pipe, 4 inch thick, Artesian well pumps of solid brass, etc., etc.

All of the best North American manufacture, imported by the Pierce Company.

Address:-
THE PIERCE ARTESIAN WELL CO.
CALLE CIUDADILLA 108,
MONTEVIDEO.
968 m24 xp

The Anglo-Argentine Live Stock AND Produce Agency, Limited

Calle PIEDAD 383, Buenos Aires
are now prepared to buy novillos and capones for exportation under the following conditions:

NOVILLOS, of 600 kilos and upwards (according to quality), \$80 to \$80.

CAPONES, of 60 kilos and upwards (according to quality), \$8 to \$10.

Payment made by cash on delivery. They will also ship LIVE STOCK for account of the Estancieros, advancing 75 per cent on value, commission 5 per cent.

Address Agents:
Kingsland & Cash
PIEDAD 383.
821 f 15 xp

LOTERIA
Nacional del Paraguay

Autorizada por el H. Congreso de la Nacion POR LEY DE 25 DE MAYO DE 1896.

Esta loteria hara sus sorteos publicamente en la capital de aquella Republica, en globos de cristal y bajo la inspeccion e intervencion de delegados especiales del Gobierno, y un escribano que de fé del acto.

Esta loteria es Nacional, y este solo titulo, dado por el H. Congreso del Paraguay, basta que sea la "expresion genuina" de la honradez, y garantia de los sorteos, que es lo que necesita el comprador del billete.

Despues de la "Loteria Nacional" de la Republica Argentina, esta es la que mas ganancias ofrece al publico, pues de a parte de lo expuesto, da tambien el 75% en premios.

Para convencerse, vease el programa. El dia 27 de Mayo se juega una con 10 millones, premio \$20,000.

Los premios se pagan en la oficina de pagos, Bolivar 115, capital federal.

LA EMPRESA.

LOTERIA
Agentes de la Capital

Esta acreditada loteria, paga al publico el 75% como la Loteria Nacional, y su programa es mucho mejor que las demas que la pagan los premios por el extracto de Montevideo.

Para convencerse, vease el programa. El dia 27 de Mayo se juega una con 10 millones, premio \$20,000.

Los premios se pagan en la oficina de pagos, Bolivar 115, capital federal.

LA EMPRESA.

SANTIAGO KENNY
Corredor de frutos del pais y comisionista en general.
383 RECONQUISTA 383
820 xp

G. KELSEY & Co.
Wool and Produce Brokers.
375 - RECONQUISTA - 375
256 80 xp

DOCTORS.

DR. E. GRAHAM PILGRIM-Rivadavia 687
Flores 12 to 1 1/2 p.m. Union Telephone 6084.
Consultorio in town Piedad 475 to 4 1/2 p.m.
Union Telephone 1183. 835 m30 xp

DR. HUGO MARCUS
(Of the Medical Association of London.)
Urinary, Blood and Bladder Diseases,
446-MAIPU-446,
from 1 to 4 p.m. 807 17 xp

DR. HERBERT PENNELL-343 Calle Maipu
Consultations 1 to 3 1/2. U. Telephone 189.
668 11 18 a18 xp

DR. SHADBOLT, 1623 Industria, Barracas. Consultations, 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Union Telephone 4898.
From Belgrano has removed to 22 Florida, Central Consultations from 1 to 2 30 p.m. 248 17 4 Jan 496

DRS. JORGE Y JUAN MACNALLY, Dentistas Americanos. Florida 409, esquina Corrientes. p.m. n10 xp

W. A. ISARD, Dentist, Calle Cangallo 691 corner Maipu. 259 82 xp

W. O'NEILL-Surgeon Dentist. Prize medal Teeth painlessly fixed by patent atmospheric action from \$5 each, upper or lower set, from \$50. Bridge work, tooth crown, gold stoppings, mode rate fees. Consultation from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Calle Moreno 771, between Chacabuco and Piedras. 601 m16 xp

DR. JORGE G. MACKSEY-S. Martin 485, Horas de Consulta: From 10 to 11 a.m. and from 6 to 7 p.m. Sundays excepted. 980 17 27 xp

ENFERMEDADES de la garganta, nariz y oidos, chinos del Dr. Tello, profesor, asistente de esta especialidad en la Facultad de Medicina de Buenos Aires. Aves 118, consultas de 1 a 5 p.m. 601 m16 xp

DR. CECILIA GRIERSON-First Argentine Lady Doctor. Attends specially to ladies' ailments and confinement. Consultations from 1 to 3-Florida 677. 1019 m22 sp22

DR. E. REYNAL O'CONNOR, 430 Suipacha, from 1 to 3.
Specialist in nervous and ladies' diseases. 954 m19 j19

HOTELS.
HOTEL PROVENCO-P. Glaise, Amiluk & Co. Calle Cangallo 319. Fine suites of rooms for families, cleanliness, attendance and cuisine of first order.

Finest of the fine hotels in town and where visitors will find every home comfort. By request of people rooms will be rent without board. Charge moderate.

F. GLAIZE P. AMILUK & Co.
No. 319. The proprietors beg to inform their many clients that the hotel has been completely renovated, and now perfectly new.

GRAND HOTEL, Calle Cangallo 416 Esquina Reconquista. First class House, 20 saloons, 70 bedrooms, luxuriously furnished for families and travellers. Board given per month. First class cuisine. Elevator, Bath, Telephone, Telegraph. Letter-box in the Hotel. Prices moderate.

JOSE PERES, F. ANSERMIN Y Ca.
ROYAL HOTEL
732-Corrientes-732

The most fashionable hotel in Buenos Aires. First class, recently built, patronised by only the best people. Recommended for its very central situation.

Every comfort, first class attendance, well furnished rooms, good cuisine, cleanliness and moderate charges. Writing and reading room, elevator, bathrooms on every floor, etc. A. Reynold Proprietor. 1224 426 xp

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LTD.
402-CALLE PIEDAD-402
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Deposits received at the following rates:-

ALLOWED Paper Gold

In accounts current on balances up to 100,000 dolrs. 1 1/2% without interest

Deposits 7 days' notice... 3 1/2% 1 1/2%
" 14 days " " 3 1/2% 1 1/2%
" 21 days " " 3 1/2% 1 1/2%
" 28 days " " 3 1/2% 1 1/2%
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J. OLDE & SON
LIVE STOCK
Commission Salesmen
London and Liverpool
Sell on Commission Cattle, Sheep & Horses.
and make advances against shipments.
For all particulars apply to
J. OLDE & SON
144 RECONQUISTA BUENOS AIRES
480 de junio 97

SKINNER
AND
McHANNAFORD
ENGLISH TAILORS
56-SAN MARTIN-56

BELLAMORE & Co
TAILORS
CALLE FLORIDA 107
LATEST
NEW YORK AND LONDON STYLES

ESPECIFICO
McDOUGALL
El Original Especifico en Fluido
Unico Introdutor
GUILLERMO JOHNSTON
292 CALLE BOLIVAR [292
BUENOS AIRES.

BRITANNIA HOTEL,
CANGALLO 521.
KENYON, LLOYD & CO.
770 2142

DUGGAN Brothers
Consignatarios de Frutos
Piedad 641
1295 624
Enrique Thompson & Hijo
WOOL AND GENERAL PRODUCE
BROKERS
Receives consignments in the Centre
of distribution and Ordo de Setiembre markets
Ordo San Martin 290, alto, 488 92 xp

J. MUDD & CO.
268-RECONQUISTA-268
BUENOS AIRES
Coal importers, sole agents for Messrs.
Mann, George and Co., London and Cardiff.
Deposit: Gran Dock, La Plata (late the
"La Plata Coal Depot") also at Montevideo.
Calle Guarani esquina Piedad. Steamers
Bunkered at the shortest notice in any part
of the river.
Steamers calling at La Plata to coal
only with J. Mudd and Co. are free of entry
and wharf dues. 111 83 xp.

HICKS & Co.
144 Calle Reconquista 144
Camp and Financial Agents and
Commission Merchants.
Undertake the shipment of live stock for
account of estancieros and make liberal
advances against same.
Agents for
Messrs Robertson Johnston & Robertson
(Live Stock Salesmen)
Liverpool, Deptford and Glasgow.
916 f17 m29

JAMES HOGG
Comisionista de Bolsa Hipoteca.
Retiroventas, Campos, etc.
363-CALLE PIEDAD-363
A. MURRAY
TAILOR
Specialty in riding breeches and materials
for camp wear.
521 CANGALLO (altos), B. Aires
and
87 Calle Obeliana, Bahia Blanca.

POELS, BREWSTER, RAMSDEN
AND
DUCKHAM
CATTLE AND SHEEP
SALESMEN
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.
FIRST CLASS STOCK accepted on Com-
mission for account of Estancieros, and
Liberal Advances made against same.
Representatives—
R. S. & W. Ewart
880-CALLE BOLIVAR-890
1185 223 30ct26

LOLA
LA REINA DE LAS Galletitas
FABRICADA SOLAMENTE POR
BAGLEY & Co.
ICUIDADO CON EL ENGAÑO
EXIGIR la palabra LOLA
en el centro de cada galletita,
pues hay malas imitaciones.
ESCAMEZ
e.o.g. 646 n13 xp

PARKER & FRASER
CATTLE and SHEEP
SALESMEN
LIVERPOOL, BIRKENHEAD AND
LONDON.
Buyers of first class Novillos and Capones
for exportation.
First class Live Stock accepted on com-
mission on account of Estancieros for Li-
verpool and London.

Local Representative
H. A. GOUGH.
195-RECONQUISTA-195
99 m3 xp

KEENAN & WILLEMOES,
Land and Estate Brokers,
General and Commission Agents,
ROSARIO,
Calle Santa Fe 1070.
B.O. Box 21. 698 m14 j14

LONDON HOSIERY STORE
GATH & CHAVES
569-Calle Piedad-569
Ulster cruzado con talma \$62.
Id id y derecho sin talma \$47.
Sobretudo Cheviot derecho foro y vista de
seda \$89.
Id id id foro de seda \$75.
Id id id foro raso de lana \$48.
Paño y Cheviot derecho y cruzado foro
raso de lana \$36.50.
Overcoat derecho foro raso de lana \$48.
Covercoat con aplicacion \$48.
Id id sin aplicacion \$40.50.

The Standard
Nihil falsi andrum nil veri non andrum dicere.
CICERO.
FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1897
YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.
Barometer Thermometer-Centigrade
Maximum Minimum Average
6 a.m. 75° 18 14 16
8 p.m. 53 5 3
6 p.m. 78

Special Telegram.
TO
STANDARD.
Montevideo, 20th.
The following telegrams have appeared
in the form of an official bulletin:—
Bage, May 19th.
Minister for Foreign Affairs.
On the 16th I acquainted your Excellency
with the news of the rout of Aparicio
Saravia. Mena is dangerously wound-
ed. I heard that Lamas arrived last night
also wounded, where he is I do not know.
Many are emigrating.
Casildo Carrion,
Consul.
Rio Grande, May 20th.
Minister for F. A.
Caceres, a Major in the rebel ranks has
been arrested here and will be interned.
Verillon,
Consul.
Rio Grande, May 20th.
Minister for F. A.
Consul in Bage asks me to transmit the
following telegram:—
"I have received Your Excellency's tele-
gram. There are no details on account of
the floods.
To-day I heard that Aparicio is march-
ing towards Rivera.
Here there are only a few wounded;
on the frontier there are many; on the
Correa estancia near the line they say
there are 150.
Many of the routed are emigrating
from the Cerro Largo to this town.
Angel Muñoz, ex-Commissary, Gabino
Coronel and Aroztegui of Treinta y Tres
are dead. Lamas, wounded in the arm,
accompanies Aparicio. They say many of
the wounded have died. The losses sus-
tained by Aparicio, including desertions,
are enormous.
Mena and Gil, disgusted with Lamas
and Aparicio, disbanded their men on
crossing the frontier. The telegram an-
nouncing defeat of Aparicio, which has
been lost, was sent on the 16th via Uru-
guayana.
CASILDO CARRION,
Consul.
Corrales, May 19th.
Comandante de Salto.
The remains of the army under Lamas
and Saravia, numbering about 800 men,
are making forced marches on Rivera,
where they should arrive in two days.
They are badly supplied with horses, but
as they are few, only a few are suffi-
cient.
On the 16th and 17th 170 corpses of
rebels were buried, their wounded num-
bered more than 300.
J. Villar.

THIS MORNING'S TELEGRAMS.
(Received after Midnight.)
Athens, 20th.—An armistice for an indefi-
nite period was to-day concluded be-
tween the Greek and Turkish Commanders-
in-Chief.
Vienna, 20th.—The famous Italian Gi-
riani was to-night landed at the Piræus,
dangerously wounded.
Washington, 20th.—The House of Re-
presentatives voted to-day the funds ask-
ed for by the Government to succor ne-
cessitous United States citizens in Cuba.
The Senate will without doubt follow the
example of the House.
Paris, 20th.—A telegram from Athens
states that a mixed Greek and Turkish
military commission will at once define
the neutral zone to be observed by their
respective armies during the armistice
just signed. It is believed here that
a definite arrangement for peace will
shortly be arrived at.

Florida, May 20th.
Minister of War.
I have just despatched the convoy in
accordance with the orders from your Ex-
cellency.

Florida, May 20th.
The President.
The convoy has left for Rivera, also
the infantry force, some money having
been distributed among the officers and
men.
1st Official, Florida.
Stand-by-O'Gorman.

(Per Havas Agency.)
THE WAR.
An Armistice signed.
Confident hopes of peace.
Fratti not even wounded.
Spain denies the sale of Cuba.
Kassala to be occupied by Egypt.

Athens 20th.—Telegrams from Arta an-
nounce that quiet prevails on the Epirus
frontier. The news of an Armistice be-
tween the Commanders of the Greek and
Turkish armies is confirmed.
Rome.—Telegrams from Naples report
that the judge, who has the case referring
to the charges brought against several of
the Managers of the Bank of Naples, ex-
amined Madame Crispi this morning. The
result of the examination is kept secret.

Vienna, 20th.—Telegrams from Domokos
report that the vanguard of the Turkish
army has encamped in the neighbourhood
of Taratza. The Greek troops were hotly
pursued by the Turks while retreating
towards the mountains of Othrys. The
panic in Lamia is increasing and the
people are flying towards the South. The
city of Lamia is almost totally deserted as
the authorities even have left it.

Madrid, 20th.—During the course of a
meeting of Liberal Deputies held last
night and presided over by ex-Premier
Sagasta, the latter declared that
Canova's policy would yet bring on a
civil war in Spain. He censured the
Cabinet in most violent terms and de-
clared that the Liberal Party would no
longer support the Government.
Liberal Independent organs comment on
ex-Premier Sagasta's speech and prophesy
the fall of the present Cabinet.

Berlin, 20th.—Socialists here are again
getting excited. The Managing Commit-
tees of the Party to-day issued a manifesto
calling on the members to oppose the
hostile action of the authorities. Meetings
were held last night and to-day at
which speeches were made against the
Government.
Athens, 20th.—Telegrams from Lamia
report that thousands of peasants who fled
from their homes in Thessaly at the ap-
proach of the Turks are now living out in
the open air near that locality, and in great
want. The authorities are making ar-
rangements to relieve them.

Madrid, 20th.—The Press of this city
censures Senator Morzen in sharp terms
for his speech yesterday on Cuba, and
goes so far as to state that the United
States Government had prohibited the dis-
closure of the names of the Consuls who
sent adverse reports on the situation, for
fear that they might be murdered. The
Press insists that the Spanish Government
should deny these false reports.

Madrid, 20th.—The rumours of a Cabinet
crisis are gaining ground. Sagasta's at-
tacks against the Canova's Cabinet have
created a great sensation.
London, 20th.—The Diplomatic Congress
for drawing up the terms and conditions
for peace between Turkey and Greece
will be held in Paris. The basis of the
Treaty to be signed by the Representatives
of Turkey and Greece will be ratified
modified by this Congress.

London, 20th.—The prospect of a
fresh loan for Uruguay has caused a fall
in its Bonds.
London, 20th.—Mr. Laing Attaché of the
British Legation in Buenos Aires, will sail
in the R. M. S. Nile on the 28th inst, and
Mr. Miller, Manager of the Anglo-Argentine
Bank in Buenos Aires, will leave in the
Magdalena on the 10th of next month.

Deptford, 20th.—Eight hundred and
seventeen Argentine steers were sold to-
day at 38 to 40 pence per stone, also 3873
wethers at 46 to 48 pence per stone. The
sale of steers is rather slow, while there
is an average demand for wethers.
Caracas, 30th.—General Gonzalez Pre-
sident of the State of Bolivar and several
times a candidate for the Presidency of
the Republic, has been murdered by a
workman engaged in his private residence.
It appears that politics were not the mo-
tive of the crime.

Paris, 20th.—The Temps publishes to-
day a telegram stating that Fratti was
neither killed nor wounded in the battle
of Domokos; and that he is return-
ing to Rome.
London, 20th.—Mr. Curzon announced
to-day in the House that Kassala would
shortly be handed over by Italy to Egypt-
ian troops.

Vienna, 20th.—The City of Lamia was
to-day occupied by Greek troops to pre-
serve order. Several pillagers were shot.
Madrid, 20th.—The official organs deny
that there is any foundation for the state-
ment, that appeared this morning in the
London Standard, that Spain had decided
to sell Cuba to the United States or to
accept the mediation of the latter to put
an end to the war.

TURKEY AND GREECE
SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE
TURKISH DEMANDS
The white flag of truce flies over the
Greek and Turkish encampments. Hostil-
ities have ceased, and now that the smoke
of battle has been dispersed, positions have
become more clearly defined. The Greeks,
prostrated by their repeated defeats, are
practically at the mercy of the triumphant
Turks, although Prince Constantine has
wired to the King that he has found
other impregnable positions in the moun-
tains. The armistice, no doubt, renders
those positions impregnable, for as regards
military impregnability, the Prince en-
tains some very strange notions, as his
discomfiture and flight have proved.

BRITISH CHARITIES.

As a well-known clergyman stated to
us the other day, "We can deal with a
sick man; the hospital takes him in, and
cures him. But the poor man—there's
the rub."—The compliment to the British
Hospital is deserved, since it serves its
purpose and is well managed, but when
we come to consider the question of dis-
tress, we find that British Charitable In-
stitutions are deficient.

Could there be any greater sarcasm
than to hear that the British and Bene-
volent Society is plunged in debt, and has
to reduce the pensions accorded to the
aged and infirm that are dependent upon
that charitable society? There is a small
Protestant Orphanage, but it has not ac-
commodation and does not meet the require-
ments of the community. There is an
Irish Orphanage for girls and there is a
Catholic Boys' Orphanage, but it would
be exaggeration to suppose that they are
adequate.

The sad case of the widow Molloy to
which we referred at length in these
columns yesterday shows how deficient
our charities are. We should be sorry
to think that the management of our
charitable societies is in fault, but the
popular inference, the natural deduction
is that there is room for a little more
zeal, for a little more improvement.

We are a wealthy community—whether
English, Scotch, or Irish—and we think
that our readers will agree with us when
we state that it is nothing short of a
public shame that such a case as that of
the widow Molloy should call for such
public notice through our columns as a
supreme appeal to the invariable gener-
osity of the British public. We thank
our generous readers for the ready re-
sponse to that appeal, and the poor woman
can now rely on some means of subsist-
ence until she is over her natural trial,
and her children placed in safe custody.
We knew this generous response would
come, and we also feel assured that this
sad case will prove to all that there is a
crying need in our midst of a little more
sympathy for the afflicted, of a little more
exertion in our charitable institutions—
for our community is essentially generous,
and it only needs management and tact to
obtain what all would wish to see achieved,
viz.—that any deserving case should never
appeal in vain to our charitable societies.

The British Hospital is for the sick; the
Victoria Convalescent Home is for the
infirm; both do splendid service. The
Irish Orphanage is for girls of Catholic
Communion; the Boys' Orphanage of
Capilla del Señor is for catholic orphans;
the Quilmes Orphanage is for Protestant
orphans; but all these are too narrow,
too restricted for our British community.
The British and American Benevolent
Society is in sore straits, covering a
very wide scope with very limited means.
There is also the Salvation Army doing
good service.

But does it not strike the reader that
in this very division of charitable insti-
tutions a lot of energy is misdirected, and
that a little more concentration would
achieve very much more. Strength lies
in union—would it be too much to expect
English, Scotch and Irish, Protestant and
Catholic, to unite in some plausible man-
ner to deal with cases of distress such
as that of the widow Molloy, cast into
the street with three children by the dis-
tasteful murder of her husband? Are there
no common principles of charity to unite
these elements and thus produce some-
thing of a practical character?

We drop these suggestions in the hope
that they may fall on the right soil and
in the proper quarters. The clergymen
in our midst can do much to carry the
idea into execution. That these words
are not uttered in vain may be gleaned
from the fact that the St. Vincent de Paul
Ladies' Society has taken up the case of
the widow Molloy. God bless the gen-
erous ladies, and we have no doubt that
they would have acted quite as quickly,
quite as energetically even if the sad
case had not been made so public in the
columns of THE STANDARD; but we think
that the British community is quite able
to look after its own members, and if
this sad case does not confirm our
assertion, it is because the charitable
energy of the community is misdirected.
A little more union and better management
are needed. We trust our remarks will
bear fruit.

The number of our wounded is about
100. This will give an idea of the enemy's
losses. The list of our wounded includes
the "practicante" of the 1st "Cazadores,"
Major Giordino was wounded while on
his way to attend to the wounded, and I
have thus been deprived of the valuable
services of an excellent and competent
officer. In order to fill the vacancy I
appointed Majors Angel Bossio and
Gualberto Morera, who have worked very
hard. I furthermore sent a trooper to
Minas de Corrales to summon Dr. Davison
to immediately attend to the wounded, and
promised him that the Government
would reward him for his services.

The reports I have state that over sixty
of the enemy have been found on the
battle-field. All these are more or less
dangerously wounded. These men were
scattered over a considerable area, and
this is due to the very dispersed order in
which they fought. The above is, more-
over, the reason why the battle lasted so
long. Night set in, preventing us from tak-
ing a number of the enemy's carts con-
taining the wounded.

I beg Y.E. not to be surprised at my
despatches arriving late, as heavy rain
has caused the "arroyos" to overflow
their banks.

I salute Y.E.
J. Villar.
Commander-in-Chief of the Northern
Frontier.—Cuchilla del Hospital, May
15th 1897.

Corrales, May 19th 1897
To H.E. the President of the Re-
public.
I advise Y.E. that the greater part of
the enemy this morning entered Brazilian
territory, while the rest marched along
the frontier line to Santa Ana, taking a
number of wounded with them. I have
received a despatch announcing that 200
rebels under Martirena were disarmed in
Brazil. I enclose the despatch of Colonel
Manuel Rodriguez, Chief of the Army
Staff. Colonel Rodriguez is at present in
Marco de Guayiví, and a telegram from
him runs as follows:—

Mena is badly wounded. Lamas is
wounded in the hand; also the following:
Muñoz, Velez (dangerously) and 800
others. Mena is encamped in marshy
ground. It has rained from 7 a.m. this
morning and still continues. Our soldiers
are in excellent spirits, in spite of hard-
ships.

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Commander-in-Chief of the Northern
Frontier Army.—Marco del Guayiví,
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(1.50 a.m.)
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the Staff, who is at present in Marco del
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Guayiví, May 17th.
I have this morning received a com-
munication from Colonel Herrera in which
he states that he has not been able to find
the Brazilian Comisario entrusted with
the task of watching the frontier line. I
have left orders that he is to remain in
the "Sub receptoria." I have also been told
that Dr. Acevedo Diaz, one of the rebel
Chiefs, is in Brazil with 70 men. These
are in a lamentable condition. Several of
them died last night. Further on there is
another group of one hundred wounded.
Lamas was in Machado.

I salute Y.E.
Mammel Rodriguez, J. Villar.
The above are the despatches of Ge-
neral Villar, Commander-in-Chief of the
Uruguayan Army in the North, to Presi-
dent Borda, giving, as will be seen, an
account of the last encounter with the
enemy, and the complete defeat of the
enemy. General Villar's despatches were
delayed in transmission owing to the ter-
rible state of the ground over which the
aide-de-camp entrusted with their deli-
very had to gallop.

THE QUEEN'S REIGN.
(By M. G. MUELLER.)
V.—ENERGY.
The working power or energy of the
United Kingdom has multiplied sixfold in
the present reign, viz.:—

Millions of Foot-tons Daily			
Hand	Horse	Steam	Total
1840....	2,220	5,100	7,320
1870....	2,700	3,900	6,600
1885....	3,200	6,400	9,600

The average of energy to each inhabi-
tant is now 1570 foot-tons against 370 in
1840—that is to say, one man can do as
much work at present as would have re-
quired four men in 1840. Meantime it
must be observed that three-fourths of
our work in 1895 was distributive—that
is, transport—whereas in 1840 nearly two-
thirds was productive, viz.:—

Millions of Foot-tons Daily			
Productive	Distributive	Total	
1840....	6,270	8,450	7,290
1895....	15,100	46,250	61,400

If we were to consider only productive
energy, we should find that the ratio has
risen from 240 to 380 foot-tons per inhabi-
tant; but this would give a wholly inade-
quate idea of the growth of our working-

power. The list of our wounded includes
the "practicante" of the 1st "Cazadores,"
Major Giordino was wounded while on
his way to attend to the wounded, and I
have thus been deprived of the valuable
services of an excellent and competent
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Hand	Horse	Steam	Total
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1870....	2,700	3,900	6,600
1885....	3,200	6,400	9,600

power, since the carrying trade of the world, as already shown, is rapidly passing into our hands. The shares of energy that correspond to the three kingdoms are by no means in keeping with population, the ratio of Scotland being again very high, that of Ireland the reverse, viz:—

Millions of Foot-Tons Daily Foot-Tons			
Animal	Steam	Total	per Inhab.
England....	6,500	41,400	47,900
Scotland....	960	8,620	9,580
Ireland....	2,070	1,890	3,960
U. Kingdom	9,530	51,890	61,410

It appears from the above table that the preponderance of energy in North Britain is so great that three Scotchmen can do as much as three English or five Irish. This is not surprising when we see that 90 per cent of all work in Scotland is done by steam, 86 per cent in England, and only 47 per cent in Ireland. No efforts to regenerate or improve Ireland can be of much avail until the steam-power of that country is doubled, especially in the matter of railways.

The steam-power of the United Kingdom used in factories, mines, etc., has grown sixfold, that in railways and steamers forty-three-fold, since 1840, viz:—

Horse-power			
	1840	1885	
Fixed.....	350,000	2,200,000	
Locomotives.....	180,000	4,800,000	
Steamboats.....	70,000	5,370,000	
Total.....	600,000	12,370,000	

The increase of steam-power since 1840 has averaged 220,000 horse per annum, and this has not only tended to an enormous development of our working-power, but also served to diminish materially the cost of production and transport, and thus been the main cause of a fall in prices.

It is estimated by economists that steam does its work at one-third of the cost of horse-labour, and that hand-labour is ten times dearer than what is done by horse; in other words, that one million foot-tons of energy by hand costs as much as 30 millions by steam. The proportions in which work has been done at different dates in the United Kingdom were as follows:—

	1840	1870	1885
Hand.....	228	112	5.2
Horse.....	323	223	68
Steam.....	247	859	845
Total.....	1000	1000	1000

We can easily arrive at the cost of energy or working-power at the above three periods by estimating manual labour at 30 pence daily, the maintenance of a horse at the same, and the cost of steam at one shilling per horse-power daily. The account will stand thus:—

	1840	1870	1885
Hand.....	920,000	1,120,000	1,370,000
Horse.....	210,000	220,000	260,000
Steam.....	50,000	190,000	650,000
Total.....	1,180,000	1,530,000	2,280,000

The total cost of energy has only doubled since 1840, while the working-power, as already shown, has grown more than sixfold; that is to say, our labour, whether productive or distributive, costs relatively one-third of what it did in 1840. This is shown more clearly in the following table:—

	Millions of Foot-Tons	Daily Cost	Pence per Foot-Ton
1840....	9,530	1,180,000	287
1870....	24,070	1,540,000	154
1885....	61,410	2,280,000	89

Our superiority in steam over all other European nations gives us an immense advantage. It enables us to work cheaper, even though we pay higher wages to our operatives, and at the same time gives us a working-power in excess of what would otherwise correspond to our population. The following table shows the amount and the cost of energy in various countries:—

	Millions of Foot-Tons	Daily Cost	Pence per Foot-Ton
Animal	Steam	Total	per Inhab.
England....	6,500	41,400	47,900
Scotland....	960	8,620	9,580
Ireland....	2,070	1,890	3,960
U. Kingdom	9,530	51,890	61,410
France....	12,850	10,000	32,400
Germany....	15,700	30,000	45,700
Austria....	14,280	9,500	23,780
Italy....	6,590	6,480	12,280

The working-power of the United Kingdom is double that of France, and nearly as much as the aggregate of the German and Austrian Empires, whose united population reaches 95,000,000 souls. What we gain by cheapness of energy is almost incredible. If the cost were as in France (nearly 13 pence per thousand foot-tons), it would amount to £3,285,000, or one million sterling per day more than the actual sum. And yet there is room for improvement. If all the energy of the United Kingdom could be obtained at the Scotch rate, it would reduce the cost to £1,770,000, being a saving of £1,510,000 daily. Meantime, taking the English rate of 8½ pence as a standard, we find that the excessive cost of energy in certain other countries entails the following losses:—

	£ Daily	£ per Annum
France.....	500,000	180,000,000
Germany....	230,000	80,000,000
Austria....	570,000	171,000,000
Italy.....	520,000	156,000,000

The above four countries in the aggregate lose two million pounds sterling daily for want of sufficient steam-power. The following table shows the ratios of animal and steam energy to population in the countries alluded to:—

	Animal	Steam	Total
England....	210	1,360	1,570
Scotland....	280	2,070	2,350
Ireland....	430	405	835
France....	330	510	840
Germany....	305	595	900
Austria....	335	510	845
Italy....	325	385	710
United States	880	970	1,850

In the ratio of steam-power to population no country approaches Scotland. Two Scotchmen can command as much steam-power as 3 Englishmen, 4 Americans, 7 Germans, 8 French, 10 Irish, 18 Austrians, or 22 Italians. The steam-power of the United Kingdom in 1895 was approximately as follows:—

	England	Scotland	Ireland
Fixed.....	1,700,000	815,000	145,000
Railway.....	4,100,000	510,000	100,000
St-boats....	4,510,000	1,380,000	130,000
Total....	10,310,000	2,125,000	465,000

This makes up a total of 12,970,000 horse-power, equal to 51,880 millions of foot-tons daily, each horse-power of steam counting as 4,000 foot-tons, or the energy of 13 men. Thus our steam-power in the United Kingdom is equal to the force of 169,000,000 able-bodied men, a number greater than the whole population of Europe could supply. This prodigious number of men, even at two shillings daily wages, would cost £16,900,000, instead of £250,000 which the steam-power actually costs, so that we find here a saving of 16 millions sterling daily, thanks to the march of mechanical science.

As soon as other nations come to command steam-power as freely as we do, there will be room to doubt whether Great Britain can maintain a foremost place; but half a century is likely to elapse before then.

TRISTEZA.

(By A. M. Bourne.)

(Concluded.)

We tried the suggestion Mr. Pennington makes of burning the grass to destroy ticks, and found it to be utterly useless, for on burnt camp there were just as many as on camp that was growing. I can only presume that the little pests buried themselves in the earth till the fire had passed.

I have always noted that after the disease had declared itself among a herd, the chief means of spreading it is through sound animals drinking at lagoons where sick ones have been, and a sick animal, though nothing will induce it to eat, will always go for water until it gets blind, which generally happens about the fifth or sixth day, and the staking of sick beasts in a lagoon to which sound ones also have access, will spread the disease at once, as it is both contagious and infectious. I believe that this is a disease which among a wild herd it is impossible to cure, and therefore the only thing that can be done is to prevent it, and this must be done by inoculation. It now remains then with scientists to determine how this is to be done. The Australian Pastoralist Association have offered a reward of £5000 to any one who will provide a remedy, and the Queensland Government have also offered a reward, though of how much I do not know. There is one thing, however, which causes me to believe that inoculation will prove useless, I doubt, whether I am right or not; but from what I have heard the theory of inoculation is to produce a mild form of the disease, in order that by the animal having once had the disease he may thenceforward, or at least for a number of years, be safe from it. If this is so, then inoculation for tristezza is utterly valueless, for I can state cases and bring undeniable witnesses to prove that two tame animals had "tristeza" two years running, and another three. If an animal by having this disease in a most virulent form, is not liable, at any rate say for four or five years to be free from it, how can we expect a calf or cow into which perhaps a couple of drops of infected matter have been injected to have any immunity from it? If then we cannot get rid of "tristeza" by inoculating the cattle, neither can we get rid of it out of the soil. I can, and will if required, name at least three estancias in Santa Fé where tristezza appeared from 12 to 20 years ago. Since then the land has been rented to colonists and, ploughed, and cropped, for four or five years. Then put down in alfalfa, and after that lapse of time when cattle have been put on to fatten, this horrible disease has again made its appearance. There is one thing I should like to remark here and should much like to have other people's opinion about as well, it is this. Twenty five or six years ago before fences were even thought of, disease amongst cattle was unknown. It was the custom in those days for every one on a cattle estancia to be up before day-light, I remember well enough being turned out of bed before day light and sent to saddle up my horse which had been tied up at night, in order to go and wait at the further end of the estancia camp till it was light enough to "recoger"; this was done every day of the year wet or dry, hot or cold.

In those days, and I am speaking hereby of "paso fuerte" camps, we had fat cattle all the year round. I know quite well that there are many who will say, "Oh, but in those days the cattle had a much wider range." Granted in some cases, but

I have been on estancias where cattle were many, and that were shut in by other large estancias, where the owners were jealous of having their neighbours cattle on their land and drove them off. Where the camp was nearly always eaten bare, far barer in fact than it is now, and the cattle were fat and disease unknown. Has the grass deteriorated? I don't believe it for a moment. The only animals that deteriorate hard camp are mares and sheep, because they eat up any fine grasses that may appear before they have time to seed, and so effectually prevent them from increasing. No, in my opinion what the cattle require and what they don't get now is the daily gallop, if they had that they would be far healthier and fatter in consequence. Grano malo, Anthrax, or Carbuncle, is in my opinion totally different from tristezza. Tristeza always comes in an epidemic form, grano malo never does, indeed were it ever to do so, human life in a province or a country so affected would become an impossibility. A fly or mosquito that has sucked the blood of an affected animal, settling on and biting a human being, inoculates him at once and produces the disease, a disease easily cured amongst men by the application of a red hot iron, but one which has caused an immense number of deaths among peons on outside estancias where an intelligent person has not been handy in time. Ten hours are sufficient to kill a beast and from 24 to 48 a man, though it all depends upon what part of the body a man becomes inoculated whether his death be quick or slow. I remember in the autumn of 88 seeing a peon on the estancia San Genaro, about 4 leagues to the South of Gainza, who was stung in the lip one afternoon by a mosquito while burying an animal that had died of this disease. By nine o'clock that night his head was so swollen that his eyes were completely buried, next morning he died of suffocation. A baby, a few months old child of a well-known estanciero of Santa Fé, was being carried one afternoon in one of the "poteros" close to the estancia house, when it was stung in the hand by a mosquito. It at once developed grano malo. A well known English doctor at present living in Rosario was telegraphed for, and came up and saved its life. There have been few better known estancieros in Santa Fé, than the old gaucha estanciero Don Fausto Gomez. He was immensely rich, and his cattle numbered tens of thousands. One day one of his peons refused to skin an animal that had died of grano malo, he flew into a passion and made the man cut some ribs off the dead beast and roast them there and then, and beat them to shame his "peon". The next day he died of grano malo.

This is the most awful disease imaginable, on account of the ease with which human beings get it by inoculation, though luckily, as I have said it never comes in an epidemic form, and this I can only account for that an animal's hide is too thick for a mosquito or fly's bite to penetrate far enough, though on a human being a mosquito or "mosca brava" will produce it at once.

I was once foolish enough to dissect a steer that had died in the night of this disease. The internal organs seemed perfectly healthy, though the whole carcass was putrid, but after seeing the face of that man at San Genaro no inducement on earth would persuade me to dissect another.

"Mancha" is certainly not a disease, as it is neither infectious, nor contagious; it is an ailment which attacks animals in the spring or autumn or after a heavy rain that follows a protracted drought. It comes at any time when young grasses are springing, and it never appears at any other time. The whole of the animal is perfectly healthy with the exception that there appears on the shoulder and neck just under the skin a lot of congested blood. It is a very easy thing to perceive, for an animal with mancha walks lame, he puts his foot as far in front of him as possible, and puts it down as though he had a thorn in it. The remedy is very simple and always certain; give the beast a good gallop to make his blood circulate, gallop him every day for a week if necessary and there is no fear of his dying. Not a fortnight ago my peons came and told me that there were six animals dead in a potrero, in which I had about 700 steers. I went at once to see and at once I recognised the thing. We got up the whole herd and there were at least 30 animals lame. We gave them a good gallop every day for a week, now there are none lame and none have died since. Many men say, "bah, a confounded gaucha remedy." Quite right; it may be so, but don't let us be so confoundedly narrow-minded as not to use a remedy that cures merely because it is a "gaucha remedy." For my part I want the result and will always use any remedy that I am certain will cure, be it invented by Nancourá or Koch.

May 12th, 1897.

THE ROSARIO YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Rosario Young People's Association are to be congratulated upon the successful start made by them in the carrying through of a programme comprising, among other items, a series of six lectures to be delivered monthly during the winter months (May

to October) of the present year. As previously announced by the Committee, the first of these lectures, entitled "Elocution Illustrated," was delivered by the Rev. D. McGurk to a large and appreciative audience on Monday evening last in the American Church. It is needless to state that the lecturer handled his subject throughout in a very able manner, and his audience (who were frequently convulsed with laughter) had the privilege, so seldom afforded to the people of Rosario, of spending an evening highly beneficial to themselves.

After a hearty vote of thanks had been passed to the lecturer, the Chairman, Mr. John Donald, Vice-President of the Association, announced that the next of the series of lectures would be delivered on the 7th June by the Rev. Dr. McLaughlin of B. Aires.

Judging by the steady progress made by this Association during the short period of its existence, it may safely be expected that its future will brighten with age, and that under the guidance of its worthy President and Vice-President, with their ever-energetic Secretary and Treasurer, the work of the Association will be carried on in a thorough manner, and the primary object, the benefiting (especially of the Young People) be more than attained.

LA PLATA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

May 20th.
The Senate has elected Dr. Mariano Martinez its 1st Vice President, and Dr. J. Moras 2nd Vice. The "novedad" of the sitting was the presence of seven Radical Senators.

General Pachano, our distinguished Venezuelan visitor, was here to-day. Dr. Rocha showed him round, and took him to see the Vice Governor, Colonel Frias.

Government has dismissed from his post the head of the Civil Registry Office at Las Conchas.

THEATRES AND AMUSEMENTS.

The performance of "La Bohème" last night in the Opera House was even better all round than the previous ones. There was more harmony in the execution of Puccini's fine composition this time. De Lucia succeeded in rousing a spark of enthusiasm coupled with admiration in the fashionable occupants of boxes and pit by his fine interpretation of the role of Rodolfo the poet. It would be difficult to imagine any other tenor singing the part in a similar manner, inasmuch as he created the role. Signorina Ferranti made a charming Mimì, while Signorina Torosella as Musette, and Sammarco as Marcello, left nothing to be desired in the singing of their respective roles.

"Il Figliolo Prodigio," Ponchielli's opera in four acts will be performed for the first time in Buenos Aires to-morrow with the following good cast: Ruben Rossi; Giulio, Azalea his son, Maracher; Amnoff, Scotti; Jettie, Signorina Carmen Benapata-Bau; and Nette, Signorina Guerrini.

The new piece at the Comedia "Plan de Ataque" is a most decided success, and was received last night with great applause. Sr. Moss has a splendid character as Prudencio and keeps the audience in roars of laughter. Sr. Alba, Sr. Llanena and Sr. Tapias are also remarkably well suited and a trio between them is very good. At the conclusion of the piece, the principals were called for. The piece will be repeated to-night and another new piece "Los amigos de Benito" will be produced.

Noche de Moda at the Circus to-night, when a very special programme will be presented, and on Monday next, a new pantomime will be produced introducing many well known political characters, and the representatives of the fourteen provinces of the Republic.

The cold snap in the weather has its natural result on the attendance at the Skating Ring, and a very large number of first class people were enjoying themselves last night. To-night, "Noche de Moda" should be a great night as an excellent programme has been prepared, including in which will be races amongst the amateurs present.

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" " J. Angier, El etc.....	£1.00

EDITOR'S TABLE.

In our opinion, yesterday couldn't be called a positively nice day: too windy and wintry: not much news, and no new subscribers—one of the most essential factors in a nice day for all who own newspapers. The war in Greece has lost all its interest, now that the white flag of truce waves in both encampments. Our Italian fellow citizens were in high spirits at the news that not only was their Re-

publican brother Fratti not killed at Domokos, but that he was not even wounded. How cablegrams lie!! The conference of the Powers to settle the terms of peace will be held in gay and frisky Paris.

Father Martin, Director of the St. Joseph's Ladies Society for the management of the Orphanage Asylum, Boy's Orphanage, at Capilla del Señor, paid us a visit yesterday and informed us that the Society would take in Mrs. Molloy's two boys, aged 6 and 5, in a week's time. The Society only received notice of this case at the very last moment, and regret that the children cannot be taken up immediately owing to certain difficulties in the building, a portion of which is under construction and will not be completed for a few days. Meantime, Father Martin informs us, that the St. Vincent de Paul Society will relieve Mrs. Molloy in her trying situation. The monies handed in by our generous subscribers shall be given to the charitable ladies of the St. Vincent de Paul Society to attend to the immediate wants of Mrs. Molloy. Since writing the above we have received the following note from Dr. Shadbolt on the part of the International Union of the friends of Young Women, Calle Victoria 1238.

To the Editor of the STANDARD,

Dear Sir,
Having read in to-day's STANDARD a report of the sad case of Mrs. Molloy, we write to you at once, to say that the committee of the "United Home" are willing to take her and her three children under their charge until such time as the British and American Benevolent Society, whose work it really is—can secure a permanent home for them.

Will you kindly, communicate this to her. At the same time, we are writing to the aforementioned Society, to make known to them our decision.

Signed—
M. Boyer, President.
M. Kyle, Vice-President.
R. Shadbolt, Secretary.
May 20th., 1897.

There is a pow-wow in the Mount over an internal machine sent as a present to President Borda from La Plata. It had not exploded up to a late hour last night, and the experts were all moving round it in the gingerly fashion required by the occasion. Some people say the whole thing is a boyish hoax.

There is a rumour in the wind that the military port is to be dropped, at least for this year, and the cash intended for it will go to our London friends in the shape of full interest on their Bonds. Now drop the new six-million Congress Hall also.

We have a letter for M. Lewis Jones. The R. M. S. Thames will be here this morning, so look out for letters from home on pleasure or business, and lots of the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war" in the illustrated papers.

There was no longer any doubt yesterday as to the White Rosers in B. O. being dishd and done for: so that patriotic scurrage is over—till the next time. But who is going to pay for all the cattle, sheep and horses taken and stolen from the unfortunate estancieros. Echo answer—nobody.

We offer our congratulations and wishes for their happiness to Mr. Adolfo Erhart and the charming Miss Clara Zimmermann, who will be married in the Merced church on the 26th inst. Invitations to the numerous friends of both families were sent round yesterday.

Good Heavens! What is H. M. Navy coming to? We have just received the following as the outcome of the combined intelligences of the ward-room of one of H. M. ships:

Generals Bosch and Palacios were last night spoken of as the most probable candidates for the post of Chief of the Army headquarters-staff.

We are pleased to hear that Quilmes does not intend to be behind the other suburbs in the matter of amusements during the winter. We understand that a meeting will be held on Saturday evening at 8.30 p.m. in Dr. Jones's schoolroom, to consider the advisability of having a Series of Dances during the winter. It is hoped that all interested in this matter will attend.

Members and friends of the Saint Andrew's Debating Society are reminded that to-night there will be a reading of Scott's "Lady of the Lake", at 8.32 Peru, at 8.30 sharp. Members are asked to bring copies of the poem.

The entertainment at the Naval Club last night was a very successful affair, the number of foreign uniforms, mixing with the Argentine, giving an international tinge to the "fiesta" that added to its attraction. The "sons of the ocean" of all nationalities fraternized "con entusiasmo." Encore "Bis" The honourable Secretaries of the Nation no-qued again yesterday.

"Veios Camillo habitante illic Roma fuit" which being interpreted means that Commodore Murrayvitch of the Mihanovitch line having moved his Lares et Penates to the good ship Golondrina on the line between this city and the Mount, numerous friends of the popular Commodore will find that morally and socially he has taken the Bolo with him on board his new ship. A lot of passengers arrived by Venus yesterday, amongst them Mr. Lacaze, a well known capitalist, and our special correspondent at the Mount,

Stand-by-O-G. Although three vessels left Montevideo the same day, the Venus had her passenger list filled. She is sure to be a popular boat as long as she is commanded by that polished and genial tar, Captain Vaccasovitch, whose courtesy and attention to his passengers are proverbial. By the way, Sr. Klach, the handsome commissary of the Venus, who now and then takes a turn as skipper, is about to enter the bonds of wedlock, June 12. If all the friends he has made during his many trips send him wedding presents, the happy couple will receive enough to start house-keeping.

The Dingley Bill has created a ding-dong howl from half the nations of the earth: Germany, the Argentine Republic, Japan, Italy and Holland have all protested at Washington.

Can a printer be called a child of Nature? Certainly not. Nature abhors a vacuum; compositors delight in spaces.

Colonel Trueman and all his brother officers are enchanted with the pure "criollo" horses, and have already bought a large number for the Cape. The "mestizos" they won't look at, and consider them worthless. This opinion from such high authority should be a warning to estancieros to stop in their fatal error of trying to "improve" the pure "criollo" horse, an animal whose qualities are unique and cannot be equalled, much less improved on.

There is an idea abroad that Mr. Chamberlain is the greatest amateur orchid grower in the world, but this is not the case, the collection of the Empress Frederick of Germany being worth nearly double that of Mr. Chamberlain—probably about £20,000. Miss Alice Rothschild is an enthusiastic lover of flowers; her collection of roses alone is said to be worth £10,000. W. W. Astor paid £1,200 the other day for the stock of a single variety of rose tree.

Those of our native contemporaries, who argue that the United States is becoming so developed that Northern Europe emigrants would do better to come to this country, should remember that the laws, customs and methods prevailing in the States are much more congenial to the Northern European than those prevailing here, and that many of the great agricultural States are really but slightly developed. The fertile State of Texas with an area exceeding that of France, Holland, Portugal and Denmark combined, has but two thirds of the population of either Holland or Portugal. Again, there are large sections of the United States that offer much greater inducements to the Northern European who has been brought up to a trade and is a good workman, than this country does, or is likely to do for many years to come. Canada too offers many inducements to Northern Europeans.

"First idiot locq.—I hear that Borda and Herrera both started life as boys in a 'pelota' court.

Second idiot.—Must have 'Bored'em' bit, I imagine.

First idiot.—Not at all. They had 'A rare old' time.

We hope that the next contribution from this source will deal with interesting personal experiences with the sea-serpent.

Par. for Footbatters.—"Arthur Gould, who has received a national testimonial from Wales in recognition of his services to football—the testimonial which has resulted in the cleavage between the Welsh Union and the International Board—is in his 33rd year. He first played for Newport at the age of sixteen and for Wales in the season of 1884-5. In all he has played in ten matches against England, ten against Scotland and seven against Ireland—a total of 27. The testimonial, presented at a grand banquet held in the Albert Hall, Newport, takes the form of the title deeds of a house in Newport, value about £750, accompanied by an illuminated address.

More "fino amor fraternal." The Lord Mayor of Rio, Dr. Warrack, is now here, and Dr. Alcobendas intends to give him a racket, the leading feature of which will, of course, be a feed. We'll go if we happen to be invited. However, we'll send our "frac" to Prat to touch up, on chance.

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APENTA

Mr. Laing, attaché to Her Majesty's Legation here, will leave Southampton on the 23rd inst. for this city in the R. M. S. Nile; also Mr. Miller, manager of the Anglo Argentine Bank in London, in the following steamer, the Magdalena.

With a regret which will be shared by all our readers here, we have to announce the death of Mr. Andrew Gilmur Broad, manager of the Maroñas and Union Tramway Company, which occurred in the British Hospital shortly after midnight on Monday, from typhoid fever. Mr. Broad had entered the Hospital on the 7th inst. but, despite every attention, his attack took a very serious form, and he succumbed in the crisis on Monday night, after having been delirious for several days. Mr. Broad, who was only 32 years of age was we believe, a native of London. He came to this country some five or six years ago, and soon made himself highly esteemed by the Company for which he was manager and by the English community in general, by all of whom his premature death is sincerely deplored.—*M. V. Times.*

As will be seen by the list in another column, the public are generously responding to our appeal for Mrs. Molloy and her little children, and we hope the fund will grow, as it is indeed sadly wanted.

Up in a certain town the grocers understand all the little tricks of trade. A gentleman bought six pounds of sugar, and found it sadly adulterated with sand. Next day a notice was posted reading thus:—

"Notice.—I bought six pounds of sugar of a grocer in this town. From it I have taken one pound of sand. If the rascal will send me six pounds of sugar I will not expose him."

Next day five six pounds packages of sugar were left at that gentleman's residence, there being just five grocers in that town.—*Boston Record.*

We are requested to remind the gentlemen who sent plans for the proposed building at Caballito that they can have them returned on application at the Irish Convent, 1905 Tucuman.

In Valparaiso on Wednesday night and Thursday they were all thinking of Noah's Ark and Mount Ararat, as they had a beat-the-record deluge that flooded the whole town, and made lots of people regret that they had never learned to swim. The houses of many of the poor were literally washed out, and they lost all their little belongings. Two hundred of them are temporarily lodged in the police Comisarias. Happily, no lives were lost.

The following paragraph from a London Black Art contemporary records the queerest way in which a newspaper has ever been printed:—"A newspaper printed by steam roller is a novelty, but this is what happened a few weeks back to the 'Rugby Advertiser,' an old newspaper. The forms were ready for press, but it was discovered that the gas engine refused all invitations to supply the necessary power to drive the printing and folding machines. The machinist did his best, but gave it up in despair; everyone who knew anything about a gas engine was sent for, with equally unsuccessful results. Meanwhile time went on, and the matter was becoming serious. It was impossible to turn a two-feeder quad royal Dawson and two equally large folding machines by hand even in such an emergency. At length a brilliant idea struck someone, we believe the Borough Surveyor; the resources of civilisation were not exhausted. The town steam roller was brought up and placed at the nearest spot in the street to the machines. A temporary shaft was rigged up and the machines connected with the roller. Soon commencement was made and the machines were merrily running, and although it took some time to work off the large circulation which the 'Rugby Advertiser' enjoys, the paper were delivered to agents and customers with less delay than might have been expected and than would have been the case but for the adoption of this very ingenious method."

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THE following established Exhibitions and Markets are held under the auspices of and with the support of all the leading members of the respective Trades. All the largest Engineers and Manufacturers from all parts of the world exhibit (under one roof) at these annual gatherings, and they are the best markets for all who desire to buy to the greatest advantage and who may wish to see the latest novelties. Buyers unable to attend personally should instruct their European agents to visit these Markets and advise them of all novelties, &c. Catalogues of each Exhibition are published separately, and a copy of any one of them will be sent post free on receipt of 1s. Prospectuses and full particulars can be had free on application.

THE PAPERMAKERS', PRINTERS', STATIONERS', PHOTOGRAPHERS', FOREIGN AND FANCY GOODS EXHIBITION AND MARKET
will be held from
JUNE 23rd to 30th, 1897.

THE HARDWARE, MACHINERY, INVENTIONS, ELECTRICAL, CHINA, GLASS AND POTTERY MANUFACTURERS' EXHIBITION AND MARKET
will be held from
AUGUST 2nd to 9th, 1897.

THE CONFECTIONERS', BAKERS' AND ALLIED TRADERS' 5th ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND MARKET
will be held from
SEPTEMBER 16th to 23rd, 1897.

THE GROCERY, PROVISION, OIL AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE AND ALLIED TRADERS' 2nd ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND MARKET
will be held from
SEPTEMBER 30th to OCTOBER 7th, 1897.

Managing Director of above four Exhibitions—
W. E. AYLWIN, Esq., Canned Goods Broker.
THE BREWERS', MALTERS', DISTILLERS', MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS', WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS', AND ALLIED TRADERS', 19th ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND MARKET
will be held from
OCTOBER 30th to NOVEMBER 5th, 1897.

Managing Directors—
ARTHUR T. DALE, M.J.I., and Capt. JOHN REYNOLDS,
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RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAILWAY.	MILES OPEN		RECEIPTS OF WEEK.				AGGREGATE RECEIPTS TO DATE.			
	1896.	1897.	Date.	1896.	1897.	+ or -	From.	1896.	1897.	+ or -
Buenos Ayres Great Southern.....	1,403	1,469	May 18th	£ 25,634	£ 25,066	+ £ 568	July 1st	£ 1,153,654	£ 1,262,721	+ £ 109,067
Central Argentine.....	790	790	" 15th	" 14,401	" 14,735	+ 334	Jan. 1st	" 394,440	" 310,155	+ 84,285
Buenos Ayres Pacific.....	426	426	" 15th	" 7,223	" 7,139	+ 84	July 1st	" 297,931	" 350,018	+ 52,087
Buenos Ayres Ensenada.....	120	120	" 15th	" 4,233	" 4,233	—	Jan. 1st	" 85,678	" 85,678	—
Buenos Ayres Western.....	427	427	" 15th	" 14,533	" 14,074	+ 459	July 1st	" 646,231	" 621,667	+ 24,564
Buenos Ayres Rosario.....	911	915	" 15th	" 12,706	" 11,312	+ 1,394	Jan. 1st	" 267,731	" 237,811	+ 29,920
East Argentine.....	99	99	" 15th	" 842	" 842	—	Jan. 1st	" 19,637	" 19,637	—
Central Entre Rios.....	386	386	" 15th	" 1,310	" 898	+ 412	July 1st	" 55,178	" 50,834	+ 4,344
Santa Fe Cordoba Great Southern.....	186	186	" 15th	" 2,614	" 1,138	+ 1,476	Jan. 1st	" 57,232	" 30,692	+ 26,540
Bahia Blanca North West.....	150	150	" 15th	" 488	" 546	+ 58	Jan. 1st	" 19,647	" 16,297	+ 3,350
Central Uruguay and Auxiliary.....	681	681	" 15th	" 7,784	" 4,932	+ 2,852	July 1st	" 871,797	" 320,737	+ 551,060
North West Argentine.....	94	94	" 15th	" 1,577	" 1,454	+ 123	Jan. 1st	" 25,042	" 27,074	+ 2,032
National Andine.....	153	153	" 15th	" 1,182	" 1,182	—	Jan. 1st	" 24,724	" 25,016	+ 292
Argentine Great Western.....	319	319	" 14th	" 7,929	" 8,016	+ 87	Jan. 1st	" 213,680	" 275,184	+ 61,504
Central Cordoba (Central Northern).....	549	549	" 15th	" 25,581	" 28,600	+ 3,019	Jan. 1st	" 994,023	" 1,107,024	+ 113,001
Central Cordoba.....	128	128	" 15th	" 26,160	" 28,600	+ 2,440	July 1st	" 468,857	" 533,280	+ 64,423
Cordoba and Rosario.....	180	180	" 15th	" 28,338	" 28,600	+ 262	Jan. 1st	" 1,578,323	" 1,571,635	+ 6,688
Oeste Santa Fe.....	126	126	" 15th	" 34,788	" 39,927	+ 5,139	Jan. 1st	" 830,645	" 478,628	+ 352,017
Cordoba North Western.....	95	95	" 15th	" 2,484	" 3,531	+ 1,047	Jan. 1st	" 83,738	" 92,609	+ 8,871
Government Central Northern.....	63	63	" 15th	" 34,713	" 30,421	+ 4,292	May 1st	" 56,489	" 61,758	+ 5,269

Note.—Fractions of £. or of \$ omitted. Aggregates dated July correspond to periods from 1895 and 1896.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

TRAMWAY	MILES OPEN.		RETURNS OF WEEK				AGGREGATE RECEIPTS TO DATE			
	1896	1897	Date	No. of Passengers	Receipts \$ m/n	+ or -	Date	No. of Passengers	Receipts \$ m/n	+ or -
Anglo-Argentine.....	74	74	May 13th	514,304	538,216	54,224	January 1st	10,378,641	10,689,540	310,899
Belgrano.....	13	13	" 9th	114,697	11,661	13,848	"	2,080,814	2,162,868	82,054
Gran Nacional.....	32	32	January 30th	182,694	181,525	1,169	"	"	"	"
La Nueva.....	13	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Capital.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Metropolitano.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Note.—Fractions of \$ omitted.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

The school is now in full working order for the

Fourteenth Year

and with a new Kindergarten Department under Miss McLaughlin, a Graduate of the best Training College in the United States.

The list of pupils already in attendance numbers 136 and the Boarding House is nearly full.

A. WATSON HUTTON, M.A. Etc. Rector.

1894 229 xp

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Boarding and Day-School for Boys and Girls

2nd Quarter begins on Monday 29th of March 1897.

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Select English School For Girls

1411 Calle Flores, San Jose de Flores. This school offers a complete course in English, Spanish, French, German, Music, Drawing, Painting, Gymnastics, Dancing. The school-building is surrounded by spacious corridors and beautiful grounds. Accommodations for a limited number of boarders. Apply to Miss Clara J. Armstrong, Referees: Messrs. Richard and James Agar, Defensa 124, Mr. G. J. Musson, Maipú 144, Mr. Roberts, Gen. Manager B. A. W. R., Estacion Once, Mr. John C. Wigg, Bolsa 231, Mr. R. Inglis Runciman, Chacabuco 158.

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ST. ANDREW'S SCOTCH SCHOOL

552--ITUZAINGO--552.

The Committee beg to announce that Mr. W. Macpherson M.A. has been appointed head master, and will enter on his duties in May.

Until arrival the School will be under the direction of Mr. A. E. Blanchard B. A.

San Fernando

English Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls.

The Boarding accommodation in this school is unequalled in any other school in the Republic.

The next quarter commences on the 1st of April.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.

94 Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12th

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28th, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Cough, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, & THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

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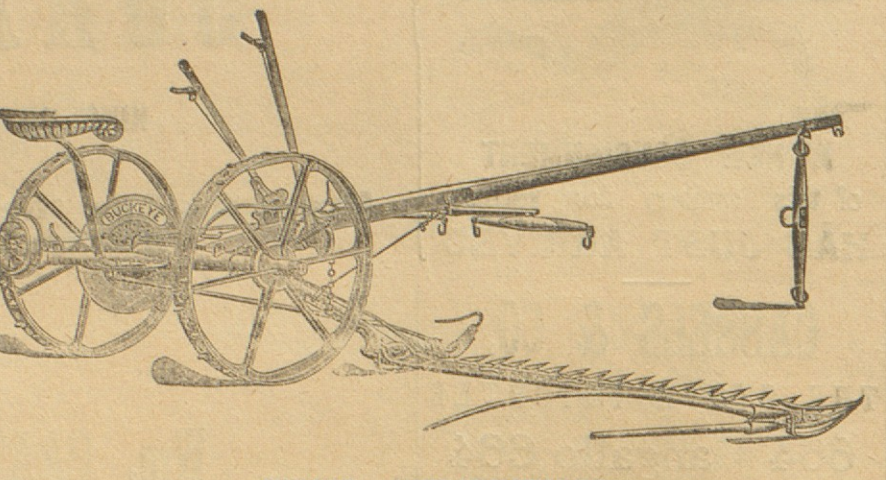
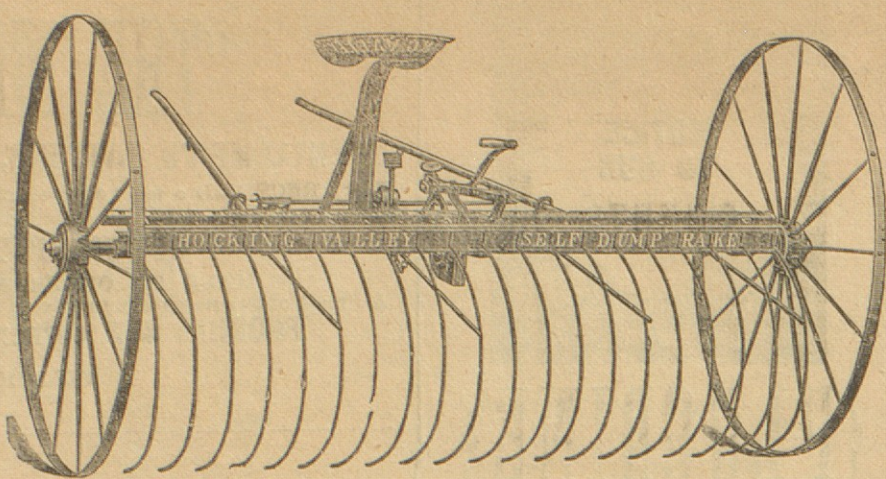
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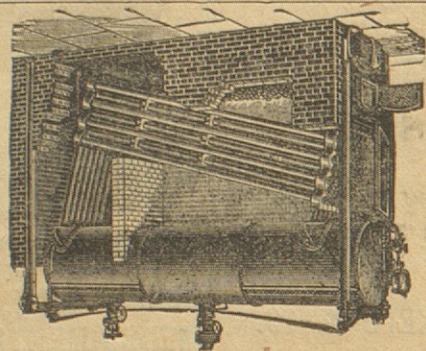
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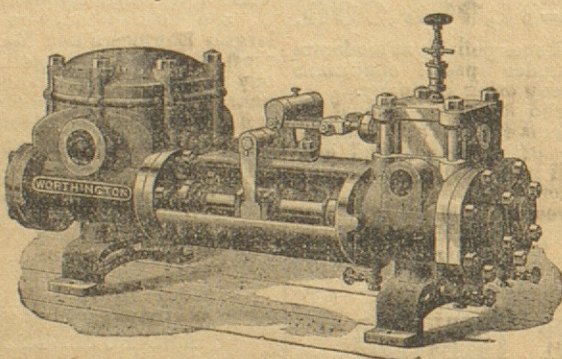


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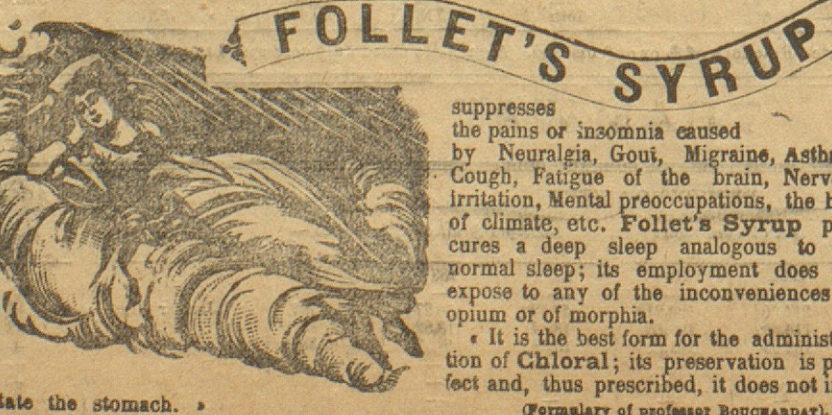
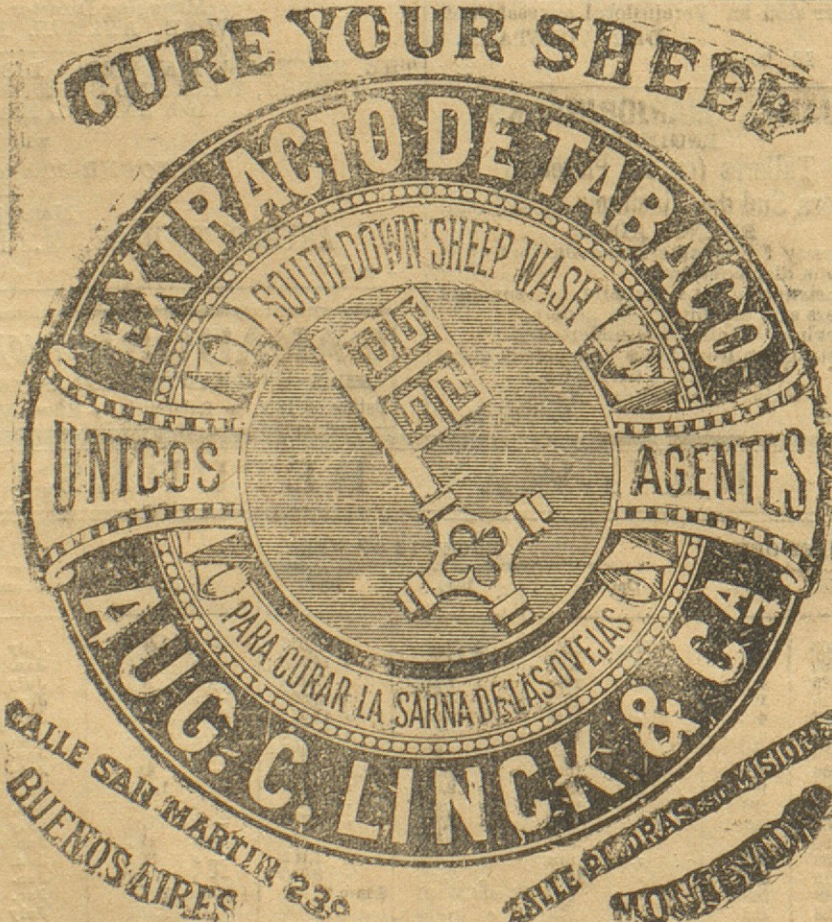
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suppresses the pains or insomnia caused by Neuralgia, Gout, Migraine, Asthma, Cough, Fatigue of the brain, Nervous Irritation, Mental preoccupations, the heat of climate, etc. Follet's Syrup procures a deep sleep analogous to the normal sleep; its employment does not expose to any of the inconveniences of opium or of morphia.

It is the best form for the administration of Chloral; its preservation is perfect and, thus prescribed, it does not irritate the stomach.

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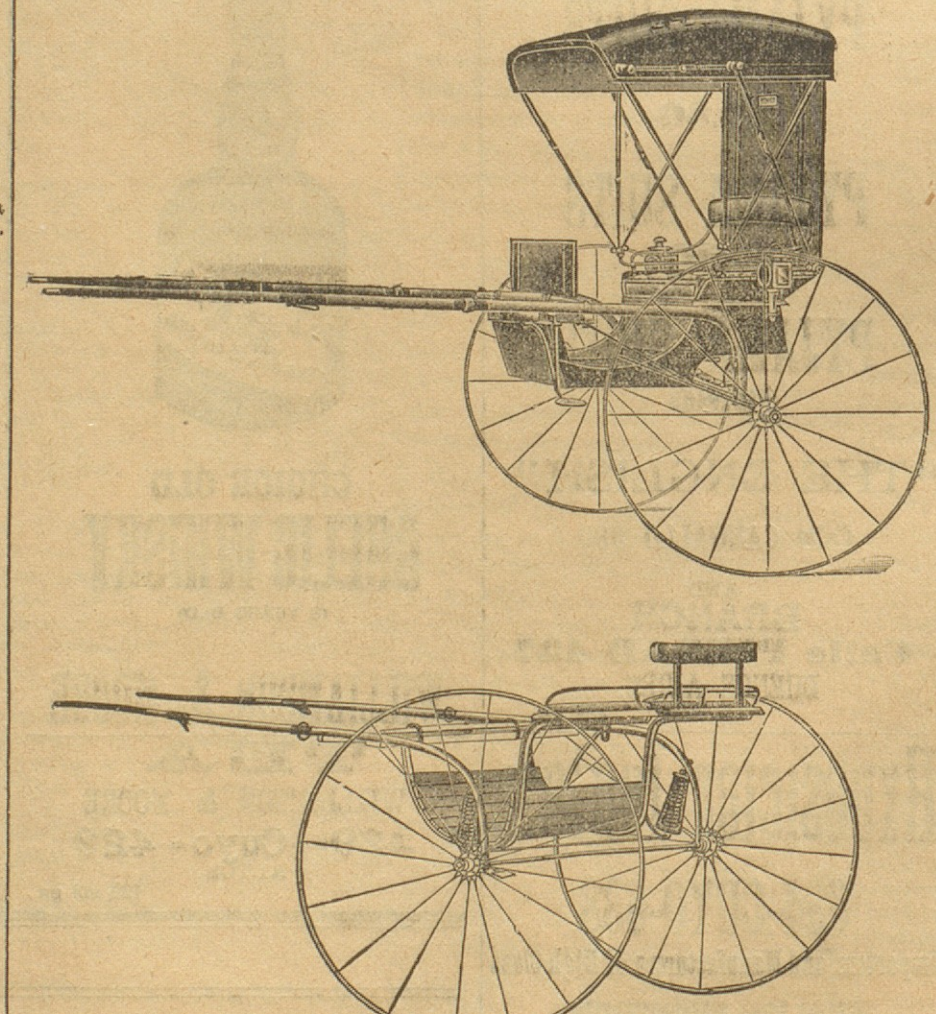
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ON 'CHANGE.

Thursday, May 20th 1897.

Gold Premium

First Ring..... 197.50

Second Ring..... 197.50

The market is there and that is about all to be said of it to-day. It neither moves up nor down, nor promises change either, which is the essence of stability; but we are so vitiated with the fever of novelty and life and stir and movement that equilibrium, however stationary it may be in itself, seems strange and out of order. The lack of fluctuations, moreover, is not the result of conflicting influences; it is simple anæmia. If there were any backbone in the premium, any appearance of solidity, it would be a different thing. It might be supposed that the market would be discounting the future if prices were falling, or in the other case that the adverse features of the situation were taking full effect; but we have neither one thing nor the other; the premium does not break, cannot break, yet it goes up a couple of points back it drops again, listless and inert, to the advantage of a few and wonder of many. The exchange market is in the same anæmic state, for we find one day the rates collapsing and the next firm, takers to-day at 47 9/16 and no bills, with drawers to-morrow at 9/16 and takers turning up their noses at it. There is surely not much solidity about such a market, yet that is how we find things, and the inference is very clear, that the smallest trifle is sufficient to unhinge everything. Otherwise, rates could not possibly keep veering and shifting from one day to another except the market were living from hand to mouth. To expect that these intermittent rallies can possibly signify solidity is absurd, and as it is with exchange, so also is it with gold. The natural conclusion is that the market is suffering from anæmic prostration.

The gold business of the first hour was up to the level of the average now, which is lower than formerly, and as the supply for cash was fairly abundant rates broke slowly, falling back from 298.50 to 297.50, at which they closed. Operations for dates were very slack, and the June pass contracted to a bare point, which certainly does not favor the bulls, whilst if there are few sellers there are also very few buyers. Stocks were as usual very quiet. It seems that the new National G. Cédulas will soon be on the market and at about 80%, but sellers are anxious to get an idea of what the London quotation will be before letting go.

The following is a summary of the business effected at the first ring to-day:—
\$ 262,000 cash at 298.50-298.298.20-298.297.80-50-70-50-297-297.50-80
30-20-50-60-20-297.50.
\$ 260,000 May 31st at 298.50-298.20-298.30-298.298.50-298.297.50-40-50-70-297.50.
\$ 188,000 May 22nd at 298.20-298.297.70-50-20-297-297.50-20-297-297.40.
\$ 90,000 June 30th at 300-299-298.50-299-298.50-299-298.50.
\$ 10,000 September 30th at 301.
\$ 35,000 July 31st at 300.50-299.50.
\$ 10,000 July 15th at 300.

Provincial Hypothecary Cédulas—
For cash... 8% 75,600 at 17.60-40.
For cash... G 2,950 at 17.40.

Gas Primitiva—

May 21 100 at 198.00.

Internal Bonds 1892—

For cash... 57,000 at 76.20-50.

Funded Bonds of the Floating Debt—

For cash... 40,000 at 83.50.

Depositors Bonds of the Prov. Bank—

For cash... 5,000 at 83.80.

Catalinas Moles—

For cash... 100 at 6.50.

There is a very piscatorial business at present being thrashed out in the Commercial Court, into which a well-known escanciero has been incautiously dragged. It seems that away back in the year 1885 a gentleman, styling himself Raimundo Merlo, took a chair in the office of a notary of Bahia Blanca, said he had a nice property at La Plata, and that he wanted a deed of sale made out in favour of N.N.—our friend the escanciero. The details of the business are not very clearly set out, but after some hanging and drawing another gentleman, not the original friend, became the owner of the nice property. Now comes the hitch. A short time ago a claimant filed an appearance in Court as son of Raimundo Merlo, and alleged that nothing was known of his father for over 30 years. All the links in the Bahia Blanca chain have been arrested pending inquiries, and there is trouble about it.

We understand a renewal of contract of partnership has been drawn up by Escribano Terry between Devoto, Rocha and Colin Campbell. The firm of Colin Campbell and Co. will still occupy its old premises in Calle Defensa.

Distressed Santa Fé has one industry at least that is looking up, and that is the lumber trade. In the North of the province according to statistics just published there are over 10,000 pair of hands engaged in the business, and its output may be gauged from the fact that the Colonies' Railway carried during 1896 as follows:—

Tons	
88,675	Railway sleepers.....
73,348	Lumber in rough.....
24,855	Beams.....

Giving a total of 186,878 tons. During this year so far the same company has carried:—

Tons	
44,000	Sleepers.....
28,000	Lumbers in rough.....
900	Beams.....

We note that the lumber imports by Customs returns of this city were 20,457 during 1896, whilst this year already we have exported 20,485 ton, which shows

how the industry is steaming ahead. The hands employed in the business as a general rule work on the piece, making about \$4 the ton, and we hear of a large employer at Caragatay Station who offers steady employment for a hundred men, house and board, and \$30 per month wages. It is a very thriving industry.

By order of Mr. Registrar Hood, a meeting of the holders of the \$346,000 of Seven Cent. Debenture stock of the Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso Transandine Railway Company, Limited was held for the purpose of considering a scheme of arrangement. They did not ask the Debenture Stockholders to forego either capital or interest. The scheme began by converting the principal sum of \$346,000 of Debenture Stock into equal amounts of new Four per Cent. First Debenture Stock and Six per Cent. Income Debenture Stock. But as the effect of this would be to reduce the interest from 7 per cent. to 6 per cent., it was proposed to increase the total capital by 40 per cent. In this way the \$346,000 of original Debenture Stock would be raised to \$484,400. The amount of the arrears of interest due, \$218,093, was to be capitalised at 5 per cent by equal divisions of the new Four per Cent. First Debenture Stock and the Income Debenture Stock, thus raising the total to \$624,493. It was stipulated that there should be no power of foreclosure on the part of the First Debenture Stockholders for five years as from December 31 last. The object of that provision was to give the Company time in which to complete the Line. When the Company was able to pay the interest on both classes of Debenture Stock for three consecutive years the Income Debenture Stock would become full Debenture Stock, and in the meantime it would receive all that the income of the Line rendered possible. For the completion of the Line it was proposed to take power for the issue of \$420,000 of Prior Lien Bonds or Four per Cent. Debenture Stock, but this Stock would not be issued until an arrangement had been made with the Government for the commutation or continuation of the guarantee. Mr. Van Rante seconded the resolution, which was agreed to after a brief discussion.

Mr. Juan Anchorena has bought 7,000 cows "at corte" from Mr. Prader, at \$12 per head.

Mr. Roberto Cano has sold to Mr. Alfredo Urquiza 3 leagues of camp in the Department of Junin, for \$80,000 per league.

The Santa Fé and Cordoba Great Southern Land Company, which has been in a comatose state ever since its unhappy birth shows signs of coming round, and is expected to give promise of renewed vigour and prosperity. We understand that the recent visit of its worthy Chairman, Mr. Frederick Neild, will result in a radical reform and a change of policy in colonization and cattle-breeding that is expected to give the most satisfactory results. If we are not mistaken, the £20 shares of this Company were once at £30, and were eager demand in London at that price; they are now at bed-rock level at £4, but good times are coming, and there is reason to hope that with a change in the time-honoured "modus operandi" a revival is at hand, and the fortunes of the Company will boom again. With good, careful management this Company might do a lucrative business, considering that its action is in a zone of the grandest province in Argentina.

Advices from the South of the province of Santa Fé are most satisfactory. In spite of the heavy losses of last year, caused by locusts and late frosts, all the farmers not only have all the wheat they may need for sowing purposes, but may actually have stocks of wheat which they hold back in expectation of high prices. The farmers have not been disheartened by a succession of bad seasons—far from it, and they have ploughed up more land than ever. At Venado Tuerto, for instance, at Magglio, at Carreras, at La Paz, the area ploughed up this season will be nearly double that cultivated last year. All this land goes under grain this season. As for the almanceneros in South of Santa Fé and in North of the province of Buenos Ayres, they do not complain of bad times and appear to be flourishing. In the town of Venado Tuerto, our informant states, many fine new buildings are going up, and there is an air of general prosperity that laughs to scorn the losses by locusts, hail, or frost. An English capitalist has invested in land in that district and here in Buenos Ayres we remark that young Englishmen now arrive by every mail with a few thousand pounds and the resolve to settle in the country.

H. M. S. Beagle is now at Montevideo, having returned from a cruise to the South. Her officers appear to have had some fine shooting on the coast pumas, guanacos and any quantity of small game. The Beagle entered San Blas.

The Rio rate continues steady at 7 1/2 p. 100.

Discounts show no change: gold 6 to 6 1/2 %; paper 7 to 7 1/2 %.

A morning colleague publishes a calculation from over the herring-pond that the River Plate export of hales this year is 2,000,000 behind that of last, which would mean about 10,000 tons. This is rather an alarming falling off, considering that it was expected there would be an increase of 25,000 to 30,000 tons, and it is not to be explained by any holding back either, as the stock in the Central market is officially stated at about 9000 tons, which is by the very least less than the stock on hand this time last year. Moreover, some people think there is not even so much. But the difficulty is to hit off the cause of the decrease in the clip. The Estancieros had an excellent year as regards grasses, and we much fear that the locusts must have caused much severer and wider mortality than any one supposed. The outcry about the locusts this season, and last was nothing in comparison with that of 1895, yet the clip is smaller. Very strange.

The Mining Office has granted a concession to Messrs N. Berliet and Hugh Wilson to develop some good quartz claims near Teca (Clubu). Similar concessions in the same district have been granted to Messrs H. Reuter and W. Kompe, W. Graham Lloyd and Alexander Murry, L. Burrell and J.P. Jones, L. Burrell.

Mr. Thomas Hicken, who was sent by the Fabricators' Ingleses Company to the Los Lagos campment near the Cordillera on a business commission, has arrived back, and reports everything doing well, generally, in the smiling valley and picturesque Nequen. The report spread abroad of Los Lagos being unhealthy is totally devoid of foundation, as there is splen-

did air and beautiful springs of crystal water, the menace of typhoid caused by defective sanitary arrangements when the camp was first made there having completely disappeared. The buildings for the troops' quarters are solid and well laid out, and Mr. Hicken says there are mineral springs in the neighbourhood, particularly a Vichy one superior even to the famous European waters. Mr. Hicken has promised us notes "in extenso" of his trip, which will be read with interest.

The following is an abridgement of the balance-sheet of the Banco de la Republica del Uruguay:—Credit—Unissued shares of 2nd Series, \$5,000,000; unissued bonus shares, \$2,000,000; various deposits, \$2,066,928 (in March, \$2,001,923); guarantee of judicial deposits, \$260,000 of Consolidated Debt at 40%, \$488,800; cash in hand, \$1,490,021.32 (in March \$1,734,371); Total \$16,211,917.56. Debit—Capital (nominal) \$12,000,000; various creditors \$305,129.90 (in March \$393,177); depositors of values, \$2,066,928.12 (in March \$1,901,431); judicial deposits, \$419,423.54; notes in circulation, \$830,430 (in March \$815,740); Total, \$16,211,917.56.

A tremendous reduction in the value of sulphate of guanine has taken place during recent years. In 1879, it sold in New York for \$2.75 an ounce (average price), in 1896 the average price was 23 cents an ounce. The reduction has been caused by the cultivation of the Cinchona trees in the plantations of Java, Caylon, India and Africa. Bark, which was worth 50 cents a pound in 1879, is now sold for 1 cent a pound, comparatively little now coming from South America.

The net income of the great Standard Oil Company during the year 1896 is stated to have been about \$44,000,000. A Chicago dressed meat company that started in business as "Swift and Company" with a capital of \$300,000 and paid its first dividend in January 1896, has just paid its forty-second dividend. A total amount of \$10,825,883 has been paid in dividends in ten years, and the capital stock is now \$15,000,000, of which \$1,292,700 is now in the Treasury.

We take the following note from the river Uruguay note issue from our English colleague in the Mount:—"The new major and minor Notes of the Bank of the Republic, which will shortly be put in circulation, were contracted by an unpublished Executive Decree of August 11, 1896, through Mr. Jacob Peuser of Buenos Aires, with the firm of Grissard and De Launay of Leipzig. The contract was for \$92,571.35 for 10,000,000 notes of various values. The other tender presented were Bradbury Wilkinson and Co., for \$109,841.50, and Waterlow and Sons for \$96,862.35. Offers were also made by Charles Skipper and East of Paris, but without price that could be compared. The Uruguayan Minister in Germany reported favourably on the capability of Grissard and De Launay to execute the contract satisfactorily and with proper safeguards. When the printing is concluded the plates become the property of the Government. The notes, which have been in the Custom House for some weeks past, are now being received by the Bank. What is not yet made clear is whether the Directorate have approved the designs and price of the notes, the contract for which was made by the Government entirely without their intervention. We understand that the notes at present received are for 10 cents, 20 cents and \$1 respectively, those for \$5, \$10 and \$50 being on their way. Nothing is said about notes for \$50 notes, a very necessary value. The \$10 notes will bear the effigy of Sr. Juan Borda, at present President of the Republic. Those for \$5 were to have borne the effigy of Sr. Villafra, Minister of Finance, but at the last moment that of Marshal Bruno Mauricio de Zabala, the founder of the city of Montevideo, was more appropriately substituted. We cannot yet say anything about the other values."

The Financial Times never lets slip an opportunity of having a slap at South America. This is how it speaks of the prospects of the project of our neighbour over the way for raising a loan on smoke: "We may add, as a sixth point, that according to the telegram published in our last issue, the Government proposes to raise a loan of two million dollars to subside these tenaciously pursued and resolute colonial schemes. We commend the prudence of the Administration in refraining from appealing to London for the money. The loan, it is said, is to be secured on the tobacco duties, and we can only add that if the Uruguayans had a little more sense and a little less of the revolutionary spirit, they would devote themselves with one accord to the pipe of peace, and smoke it until the tobacco duties increased to such an extent that they could satisfy their creditors." We imagine it was the same benevolent critic who gave the natural features of Brazil (as the geographers put it) as bad smells, black cigarettes and yellow jack. Argentina occasionally gets her full meed too, just to show there is no ill feeling.

The subject is from the Report of the Directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company submitted to the general meeting on the 28th April:—"Owing to an increase in the receipts and a decrease in expenditure, the result of the working is better than in 1896 by £27,114. The improved surplus admits of £95,000 being transferred to repair and renewal account, also of £80,000 being written off for depreciation of the fleet, and of the usual amount, £47,700, being carried to insurance account. The charges against the insurance account for Orinoco, amount to £4,538, and the credit balance on the 31st December last is £270,384. Raising the insurance reserve for the fleet by £5,000, the total reserve is increased to £246,000, leaving to the credit of the account £24,334, out of which the directors recommend the payment of £1 10s. a share, free of income-tax, for the half year ended 31st December last; the warrants to be posted on the evening of the 1st May."

People who talk of a coming slump in real estate may take note that the owner of a principality in the Southern Mesopotamia has been offered £100,000 dollars a league for 16 leagues and refused, wants \$80,000. This land was 1. cated (abicated) with Rio Negro Certificates, only a short time ago at a cost of say \$1500 the league, so that the owner can now get his capital for gold if he wishes to realize. A year hence he will be refusing \$15,000 a league. And talk of a slump!

Business in gold at the second hour was the mildest, water-and-whisky trade very little done and almost no change in prices. The rate opened at 297 1/4, and closed 10 cents lower. For June the business was a bagatelle, and the pass a trifle better than a point. In stocks there was a big movement in Provincial Cedula, and an advance in the National C to 89. Catalinas are relaxing again.

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares at the second ring:—

\$ 160,280 May 21st at 297.50-297.40-20 30-20 297.40.

\$ 91,000 May 31st at 297.60-297.50-10 70-50 80-90-80-297.50.

\$ 35,000 May 22nd at 297.60-297.70-50 297.50.

\$ 50,000 June 5th at 298.

\$ 60,000 June 30th at 298.50-299-298 50-299.

\$ 5,000 July 31st at 300.

\$ 371,250

National Hypothecary Cedula—May 21. F 4,900 at 89.00.

Provincial Hypothecary Cedula—May 21. 8 1/2 310,500 at 17.50-20-30-20-40-30.

La Plata Mole—May 21. 700 at 9-20.

Internal Bonds 1892—May 21. 10,000 at 76.00.

Depositors Bonds of the Prov. Bank—May 21. 15,900 at 33.80-60.

Catalinas Mole—May 21. 500 at 6.80.

May 31. 1,100 at 7-6.90.

BANKING EXCHANGE RATES

AT 90 DAYS AT SIGHT

BANKS Gold Paper Gold Paper

London

England... 47.8 1/2 15.7 1/2 47.8 1/2 15.7 1/2

France... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Germany... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Spain... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Italy... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Portugal... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Switzerland... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Austria... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Holland... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Belgium... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Denmark... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Sweden... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Norway... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Prussia... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Russia... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Poland... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Czechoslovakia... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Slovakia... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Croatia... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Serbia... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Romania... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

Bulgaria... 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2 4.8 1/2 1.6 1/2

We see by the commercial cables that combed B wool in Antwerp continues to improve, being quoted at 3.82 1/2 francs, which marks an important advance. Nothing is doing in wheat. Linsed is priced at 90/- and maize at 13s. 6d. The Fundings in London are worth 80/-.

Dr. Escalante, the Minister of Finance, has despatched the concession to Mr. Goodwin for Elevators and Granaries in Dock No. 2, which are to be of capacity for storing 60,000 tons of grain and to have all necessary installations for the driving, cleaning and quick shipment of cereals. We shall refer to this important matter to-morrow, and are glad that at last there is prospect of suitable facilities for preparing grain for shipment and despatching steamers with some approach to the speed of other countries. If Mr. Goodwin can solve the great question of putting maize into safe condition for a voyage through the Tropics he will benefit "chacaceros" and all traders who depend on successful agriculture and export merchants from losses owing to deterioration of quality on the voyage that during the past two years has been most serious. We hear of one merchant who suffered a loss of £12,000 for allowances at arbitration on 10,000 tons (say \$1.80 % per 100 kilos) from this cause only.

The Finance Minister issued a decree to-day to the effect that, from date, the current price of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco imported shall be, for the purpose of collecting the International Tax, be fixed by a Jury composed of two functionaries of the Internal Taxes Office and two tobacco merchants, under the presidency of the Administrator of Internal Taxes. The Jury will be named by Government, at least once a year.

The Santa Elena landholder in Entre Rios has exported the following, from the 8th to the 16th of this month:—

To England: Ash... 363.478 Bones... 52.293

To Buenos Aires: Jerked... 73.209 Tongues... 240

Tallow... 1800

The figures of imports and exports in the first quarters of 1896 and 1897 are as follows:—

IMPORTATION.

1896 1897

Dutiable... 23,960,059 25,272,498

Free of duty... 3,865,214 3,772,612

Total... 27,825,273 29,045,105

Specie... 4,570,002 131,118

EXPORTATION.

1896 1897

Dutiable... 21,872,848 25,569,040

Free of duty... 17,110,255 15,137,942

Total... 38,983,103 40,706,982

Specie... 57,355 149,122

The Custom-House receipts:—

Imports and exports

To-day... 115,771 24,887

Returns of the year

up to date... 23,375,509 3,958,646

Difference in favour

of 1897... 294,984

The Minister of Finance has fixed the price of gold for payment of Customs duties at 297.50 for Friday, May 21st.

SALES AND AUCTIONS.

By Pablo C. Massini: Camp in Chivilcoy divided into six lots and belonging to the heirs of Mrs. Carolina Barandean de Lucero, at prices ranging from \$65 to \$86 per hectare equal to \$96.700. Buyers Messrs Peña, and Hiland.

Messrs Wilcken and Walker report having effected the following sales during the week: From Vivot and Macdonald, Villanueva F. C. S. 250 novillos, \$30 gold each.

From Manuel Arrotea, Villanueva, 240 novillos \$30 gold.

From E. Requiza and Co., Belleville, 150 novillos, \$30 gold.

Dr. Julio Pueyredon, Baradero, 300 novillos, \$30 gold. All for export.

Buyer Mr. L. Kingsland, also 800 cows at corte from Julio Roa, F.C. Pacifico, at \$22 to \$24 Carabassa.

Messrs Bulrich and Co.—Sold 3 pair of carriage horses belonging to the Zamalinda establishment in Maripá at the following prices: \$8000, \$24,000, 1700, 1400, 400, 600, 550 and \$550.

Buyers: J. J. Anchorena, R. Lopez, Lucube, R. Lazica, Rodolfo Perez, Carlos Diaz Velez, Antonio Madariaga and José Ocampo.

By V. S. Lobato and Co.—House in Calle Venezuela 1433 for \$20,000.

By Ramon Bravo and Co.—House in Calle Montevideo 989 for \$50,000. Buyer Mrs. Adelina Rocha.

PRINCIPAL DAILY EXPORTS OF PRODUCE.

PRODUCE	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	Previous Week
Wool	647	210	554	787	...	...	...	3,181
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,590
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787
Linsed	194	465	...	...	...	...	...	3,755
Birdseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Maize	394	1,755	692	2,598	...	...	...	5,290
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Linsed cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,204
Rebaccillo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Bran	84	282	24	288	...	...	...	865
Mayfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,204
Potatoes	68	5	42	15	...	...	...	145
Onions	28	110	12	68	...	...	...	8
Horse hair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,828
Sheepskins	206	167	209	131	...	...	...	63
Dry Oxides	280	48	188	145	...	...	...	644
Horse hides	22	...	15	31	...	...	...	79
Frozen Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Preserved tongues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Frozen beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
"Chicharrones"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278
Grease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Preserved meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Quebracho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880
LIVE STOCK	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steers	361	850	...	208	...	...	...	8,758
Wethers	8,032	...	...	890	...	...	...	8,867
Horses	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	125
Mules	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	859
Asses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148

NOTE.—The above are official figures and embrace shipments from all the leading ports of Argentina, including Buenos Ayres, La Plata, Rosario, Bahia Blanca, Villa Constitucion, San Nicolas, etc., etc.

EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK FROM THE MADERO PORT

First fortnight of May, 1897

STEAMER	SHIPPER	No. OF ANIMALS		PRICE OF ANIMAL	
		Steers	Sheep	Steers	Sheep
Nenutia	Kingland & Cash	238	650	\$23 gold	\$250 m.n.
Saxony	Do	147	720	\$80 gold	\$10 m.n.
Dunotat	Do	282	1510	\$31 m.n.	\$10 m.n.
Highland Scot	Las Palmas Pro. Co.	180	548	\$7.50 gold	
Orono	Hicks & Co.	180	845	\$93 m.n.	\$10 m.n.
Kelvin	A. Morin	286	1084	\$30 gold	\$3 gold
Bellasco	Kingland & Cash	217	939	\$20 gold	\$15.50 m.
Sophia Kirk	James Menage	1		11.400 *	
Campana	T. Baeye	—	1859		\$10 m.n.
Port Melbourne	Kingland & Cash	892	1240	\$33 gold	\$10.50 m.
King Edgar	J. Swan & Co.	120	1166	\$30 gold	\$3 gold
Mayfield	Kingland & Cash	184	1070	\$30 gold	\$10 m.n.
Paranaquá	Live Stock Co.	250	791	\$20 m.n.	\$10 m.n.
Port Elliot	K. & Cash & Swan	556	1100	\$33 gold	\$10 m.n.
Blagdon	Julius Schmidt	160	880	P. 160	P. 20
Lavenock	R. Carneiro	1140	836	\$30 gold	\$3 gold
Minneberg	Lahusen & Co.	174	838	\$32 gold	\$3 m.n.
Balakula	Luis Guidetti	574	—	\$35 m.n.	
Angers	K & Cash & Swan	80	1145	\$92 m.n.	\$10 m.n.
Chingford	Jerriott & Bergen & Gurt	51	1247		\$10 m.n.
Laudana	Metnville & Dupont	3	—	16	—
Oceans	Raglio Carneiro	435	1029	\$30 m.n.	\$10 m.n.
Homar	J. Poreyra	6	—	\$70 m.n.	
Birchotr	Hicks & Swan	542	1140	\$100 m.n.	\$10 m.n.
Zano	Kingland & Cash	201	1150	\$32 gold	\$10 m.n.
Floresne	Do	746	737	\$32 gold	\$10 m.n.
Shillito	A. Meuret	149	1121	\$100 m.n.	\$10 m.n.
		5356	24514		

